### Business Notices.

Tomes, Son & Melvain,

TOMES, SON & HELVAIR,
No. 6 Maiden Larie,
Guns, Place and Wholesale Dealers in
Guns, Platen Mare, Jeweint, Fanct Goods,
Buthers, Preferrance, Assert Goods,
Westley Richards's colebrated Guns.
Eley's Caps, Wadding, and Cartridges.
Heiliot's Army and Model Rasors.
Adams's Patent Revolving Pistols.

SUPERIOR SHIRTS, Ready made, or made to measure. Orders left at either of our tores will have prompt attention. In a Permuo & Son.
Nos. 61 Nassau-st., and 321 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Tun Busy in Usz. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES. No 2 Sewing-Machine.... No. 1 Sewing-Machine.
The Family Sewing-Machine, A..... The Family Sewing Machine ..... Hemming Ganges.

1. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

Report Rep

BARTHOLF'S

CREMERTH Sewing Machines.

These superior Machines are adapted to Family Sewing and to Plantsion and Manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.

BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING Co.,
No. 434 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

FINELE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES re-

salved the highest Medal at the Fair of the American Institute, with the highest premium for fine Sawing Machine work; also highest premium at the Frankfit Inst., New-Jerrey East Pair, etc., etc. Agents wanted. Office, No. 502 Broadway. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

"We prefet them for family use."—[Tribune.
They are the favorites for families."—[Times.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York. HOWE'S ORIGINAL SEWING MACHINES

For Family and Manufacturing purposes.

Agents Wanted for the country.

Office, No. 437 Broadway.

Omce, No. 487 Broadway.

FACTS.

DIFTHERIA.—This malignant, and ofitines fatal complaint, will readily yield to RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and RECLATTING PILLS. It commences with sore threat, headache, houseness, sore lips, sore eyes, followed by fever, inflammation and congestion ferming a felse membrane in the throat, causing surfocation and death.

If RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is applied to the throat, cheek, and head, and full doses of RADWAY'S REGULATING FILLS gives every six hours until free evacuations from the bowels take place, the life of the patient will be saved and speedy recovery follow.

follow.

Scarlet fever, putrid sore throat, measles, mumps, and croup.

RADWAY'S RECULATING PILLS and RIBLET administered in
sames where the above maindies exist will sare life and restore
the patient to health. RADWAY is remedies are sold by druggists
everywhere.

RADWAY & Co., Office No. 23 John st., N. I.

Chemically-Prepared
GLUR,
For family use; 25c. per bottle, with brush.
For sale by all Drug, Book, Toy, Fancy, and Hardware Stores and Grorers.
Thus, Journson, Agent, No. 103 Fulton-st. HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, No. 341 Broadway,
are now propared to offer to the trade a large and well-selected

which comprises to oner to the Hade a large and well-selecte
sectiment of Parts Fanor Goods,
which comprises the part:
French field Chinese Fans, in great variety.
Silk Nats, Colfferns, and Haan-Danisars.
Fanoy Hair Pins and Conns.—new styles.
Sairss and Buckles, of steel, peak, jet, and gitt.
Git and Steel Jawhiat.
Duras Buttons, Ganthas, Guario Chairs.
Paress, Bruthis, Accordance, Ac., to which the attention of buyers is respectfully solicited.

P. P. P.

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTRIE.

They Impart Strength; they Annihilate Pain.

These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration, and throw off all the offensive coardated impurities of the system. They all the Plastries are sold by all Dealers from Drainers and whore applied pain cannot exist. Every family should have them. They retain their active properties from Drainers are necess, and whore applied pain cannot exist. Every family should have them. They retain their active properties from Drainers are necess, and whore applied pain cannot exist. Every family should have them. One size on colth, three sizes on leather. Sample sent by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

from 1 to 24 by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

Dimes. BARNES & PARE, Nos. 13 & 15, Park-Row, N. Y. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLO-Cures Baldness and retail, at principal depot, No. 355 Broome, Corner Elizabeth-st., and by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

THE PARKER SEWING-MACHINE Co.,

Respectfully call the attention of the public to their new an beautiful, first-class, rapid and noiseless, double-thread, \$45 Sawiso-Machine. \$40 Agosts wanted. Office, No. 455 BROADWAY.

Dyspepsia Remedy.

Dr. Han's Aromatic Isvisorating Spirit is one of the most effective medicines of the age, having been used for the past six years with increasing flavor. It is recommended to cure Bad Spirite, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Hearthurn, Colic, Pains, Wind in the Stomach or Pain in the Blowest, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Compinints, Meiancholy, Delirlum Tremens, Intemperance, Femule Compinints, and kindred diseases.

The proprietor invites the attention of the trade to this article, and meroly asks a trial to test its merits. He will be glad to have Druggists and others call at his office and examine the medicine for themselves, and also see the testimentals in its favor. Merohants in the South American trade, and others, can have it with Spanis labels, certificates, i.e.

It is now being extensively advertised through the Eastern and Middle States, and persons in these who have not been supplied may precure it by calling or writing to the General Depot,

No. 45 Water-st.,

New York.

It is put up in pint bettles at 50 cents, and in quarts at Meral discount to wholesale and retail druggists for each Werks & Potter, Wholesale Agents, Boston J. Balon & Sen, Wholesale Agents, Providence. T. W. Dyott & Son, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL Grag Turss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Her-ria of Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey at. Laddes whited upon by a female in private rooms. Also, Tauxens of every description for permanent retention of Rupture, Bathing Trasses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensery Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, Ankiets, and all Surgical appliances scientifically applied, by Mansu & Co., No. 2 Vesey st., N. Y. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION

HERRING'S PATENT CHARLES
Fire and Burelar-Proof Sapes,
With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Looks,
rd the greatest security of any Safe in the world.
S. C. Herrano & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the best and cheapest article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladles, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfument BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES,

From the Bolt, Wide, and I OUPEES, we derinking nor turning up behind. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, the best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dye known Apply at the Factory, removed to No. 16 Bond-st. "STODART PIANOS."

"STODART PIANOS.

The most reliable Piane, and prenounced by the Profession and over 15,000 families who have them in use, THE BRET INSTRUMENT NOW made in the United States.

Warerooms, No. 561 Broadwry. \$1,000-SOLD IN TWO DAYS!

\*\*S1,000—SOLD IN TWO DAYS!

TRIDER GOMPLETE!

Why is it that the Ex-Governor of Maryiand, also the President of one of the Bankset Frederick City, urged the Doctors where to procure it? Why has a large cash order this west some from such men as Messra. Foel & Stevens, Wholesale Druggists at Alexandria, 'a., and by the very next mail an order (the third time in four weeks) from Mr. Fierpout and from Messra. Gook & Co. of same place, and by the very same mail a fourth order from Messra. Hopper & Wilmer, of Centreville. Md., (where a short time since such an excitement sprung up from some remarkable cures made there by Frof. Chas. Defrath's genuine Electric Oil, from No. 33 South 2th-st., Philadeiphie, a genuine Electric Oil, from No. 33 South 2th-st., Philadeiphie, a few doors south of Chestant-st.? How is it that the editor of few doors acut of Chestant-st.? How is it that the editor of fore the few of three-years' duration; and Mr. Brady, of Harrisburs, of back of three-years' duration; and Mr. Brady, of Harrisburs, of back of three-years' duration; and Mr. Brady, of Harrisburs, of back of three-years' duration; and may be such the same of a lady in Philadeiphia, cured of Spinal Curvature; and another of Prolapaus Uteri, a complete, radical ourse. As them. Why do such men as Messra, G. N. & W. H. Williams, Wholessie Bruggists, of Syraouse, N. Y., write, Aug. 30, that "Your Kleotric Oil provas more beneated ithan any other preparation we have ever heard of," Ac.

Price 26 casta, 56 cents, and \$1 per bottle. For sale by Barars & Paskx, Nos. 13 and 10 Park row, and all Druggists and Dealers. Depot, Philadeiphia, Pa.

Hill.'S HARR DYE, 50 CENTS.—Black or Brown,

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS .- Black or Brown, instantaneous in effect, and natural in color. Depot No. 1 Barclay st., and sold by all Drugsists in the United States. Also, INFAL ZIMLE OSCURNT, for the trowth and Beauty of the Hair.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT are the best and cheapest remedies for the speedy curs of scalds, bruises, frost-bites, chilblains, colds, coughs, rheamatism, and all the complaints of the season.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cents), for sale at

LYCKUM OF NATURAL HISTORY .- At the annual meeting of the members of the New-York Lycaum of Natural history, held last evening at the Fourteenth street Medical College, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Joseph Delafield; First Vice-President, William Cooper; Second Vice-President, J. C. Brevoort; Correspond ing Secretary, J. H. Redfield; Recording Secretary, R. H. Browne; Treasurer, C. M. Wheatley; Libra rian, O. W. Morris; Curators, Dr. G. Enckley, Dr. J. Green, Messrs. T. Prime, G. N. Lawrence, and Robert H. Browne. The Society holds its regular pension on Monday evening of each week, and its pur poses are of a purely scientific character.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to resum rejected Communications
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What
ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guasanty for his good faith.
Business letters for THE TRIBUNE should in all cases be addressed to HORACE GREELS: & Co.

Mr. F. C. Bernanus, at the Telegraph Office, Sing Sing, N. Y., receives The Dally Tribune by the early train each morning, and will be happy to serve it to every order.

Advertisements in The Weekly Tribune. The enormous circulation which THE WEEKLY FRIBURE has now attained is, not unnaturally, accompanied by an increase in the number of advertisements seeking admission to its pages. From this cause, for many weeks past so much space has been occupied by advertisements in that paper that we have not been able in all cases to furnish to its readers the great variety of interesting and instructive reading matter which we mean that they shall always find in it. In order to obviate this difficulty in future, we have determined:

I. That the advertisements in THE WEEKLY THIBURE shall in no case exceed one page of the paper in amount. Those rescived after the page is full, must stand over to the next issue,

when they will be first in order. II. That no advertisements shall be admitted except such a we may judge suitable to the general character and purposes of

THE TRIBUNE III. That no cuts of any description shall be allowed in such

IV. That the price of all advertisements of 100 lines or less shall be one dollar a line; and of all advertisements exceeding 100 lines in length, one dollar and fifty cents a line.

-Advertisers will do well to hand in their favors'as early in the week as possible, in order to insure their finding a place. It is proper to add that, with a regular circulation greatly exceeding 200,000 copies, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the best and cheapest advertising medium in the world.

## The Tribune Campaign Tracts

No. 1. SEWARD and O'CONOR. No. 2. DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FOR DISUNION-Wil-

on's Speech. See advertisement.

#### CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 27 .- Mr. Davis (Dem., Miss.) presented a memorial from the Legislature of New-Mexioo, asking for the organization of the Territory of Arizona. Mr. Seward (Rep., N. Y.) presented petitions asking that pensions be granted the soldiers of the war of 1812. Mr. Hale (Rep., N. H.) presented a memorial from Frank Sanborn, protesting against the order for his arrest, and asking that it be respinded. Mr. Collamer (Rep., Vt.) moved an inquiry into the expediency of having letters remaining in a Post-Office thirty days uncalled for returned to their writers.

Adopted. Mr. Wilson (Rep., Mass.) gave notice of a bill to reduce the rates now paid for the public printing twenty-five per cent. Mr. Brown's resolution ative to the Territories was then taken up, and Mr. Toombs (Dem., Ga.) addressed the Senate. The subject was then postponed, and the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

House, Feb. 27—The bills for the payment of In-

valid and other Pensions, and for the support of the Military Academy were passed. Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.) sought but failed to obtain consent to introduce a resolution of inquiry whether any further legislation was necessary to secure the liberty of speech or person in the District of Columbia, and also the rights of free persons in said District. On motion of Mr. Fenton (Rep., N. Y.), a resolution was adopted calling for information as to the condition of the trust lands west of the Missouri set apart for the New-York Indians; and if the same have been brought into market, by what authority. The printing of extra copies of the President's Annual Message, and Reports of the Heads of Departments, was ordered, as reported by the Committee, a saving of some \$16,000 being secured. Mr. Adrain (A. L., N. J.) proposed to say something in reply to Mr. Carter's resolution relative to the treatment of the New-York Seventh Regiment. But objections were made. Mr. John Cochrane (Dem., N. Y.) also rose to reply to some remarks published in THE TRIB UNE, and the objections were renewed. He stated however, that he was neither the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, nor a member. After quite an exciting time, the matter was dropped, and the House proceeded to vote for Printer, Mr. Colfax (Rep., Ind.) withdrawing the name of Mr. Defrees.

Three votes were had, as lonow	51		
Mr. Glossbrenner Mr. Ball Mr. Ford of Ohlo	81	Second. 81 8 91	Third. 74 7 88
Mr. Winton	14	14	17
Mr. Defrees	1		-
Mr. Horlowny		3	3

There having been no choice, several ineffectual efforts were then made to postpone and adjourn, when another vote was had, as follows: Necessary to a choice. 93; for Mr. Thomas H. Ford of Ohio, 93; Mr. Gloss brenner, 71; Mr. Seaton, 18; Mr. Ball, 2; Mr. Winton, 1. Mr. Ford was declared elected. Mr. Blake (Rep., Ohio) arrounced the death of the Hon. Cyrus Spink of the XIVth District of Ohio, in an appropriate eulogy. Messrs. Curtis (Rep., Iowa) and Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) each also paid a tribute of respect to the deceased, when the customary resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Feb. 27 .- Bills were introduced relative to publishing the State Canvass, to encrowchments on New-York Harbor, and to purchase of real estate by Columbia College. In Committee, the bill relative to Divorces was taken up and amended. The bill relalive to the property in trade and the earnings of married women was debated, and ordered to a third readng. So was the bill to incorporate the Citizens Savings Bank of New-York. The Troy Armory bill, the Brooklyn Water act, and several other bills were

discussed in Committee.

Assembly, Feb. 27.—Bills were introduced to define the powers and duties of Harbor Musters, to extend the corporate powers of the Seneca Indians, to amend the Exemption act, beside several others of a local character. Mr. Jaques, from the Pro-Rata Investigating Committee, reported testimony, and their coninsion therefrom, that there is no foundation for the charge that improper influence has been used to affect the vote on the bill. After remarks by the Speaker and Mr. Milliken, the House went into Committee on the Pro-Rata bill-Mr. Flagler offering an important amendment, which he explained at length. amendment was adopted. Other amendments were offered, debated, and adopted. A session was had in the evening, and the Pro Rata bill discussed. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

The steamer Jura, from Liverpool the 11th inst . put into New-Bedford yesterday afternoon with her engines broken. The accident occurred off George's Shoal, and a steam-tug will be necessary o tow her to this city. The Washington City Common Council last night

voted to present to the Seventh Regiment, Naional Guard, of this city, a handsome stand of Thomas H. Ford of Ohio, yesterday elected

Printer to the House, is a Republican lawyer of Mansfield, Ohio, in 1855 elected Lieut.-Governor of that State by a large majority. He is a lawyer by profession, but we believe was formerly a Printer. He was active in the canvass for Fremont in 1856.

We are yet without anything from the wreck of

the steamer Hungarian. The revenue-cutter Daring had not reached the wreck yesterday. A number of divers have left Halifax in the schooner Osprey to render assistance. A hat-box marked "William Boullenhouse, Sackville," has been washed ashere; but it is not clear that it came from the wreck.

In reply to the resolution of Mr. Supervisor Blunt, which was laid over last week, Mr. District-Attorney Waterbury yesterday addressed a long communication to the Board of Supervisors, in which he professes a sorrowful readiness to comply if the Board so will it, by giving a list of all untried indictments in his office, provided the Board furnish him with a clerk for that service-which was very obliging in him, to be sure, seeing that they are matters of public record which he is bound to furnish when requested to do so. He asserts that the chief reason for not bringing indictments to trial is, that they were for first offenses, and there were hopes of amendment and reform for the criminals. Other reasons are named, but we do not see "po litical expediency" included among them. He depre cates the uncovering of the secrets of his office as calculated to "produce a train of aching hearts "throughout the city," and utterly refuses to make a public statement of the reasons why cases have not been tried. He says: "In a majority of "the cases they would be only presumptive, and in "some instances it would defeat the ends of jus-"tice to say why a trial is not had. For various "reasons, therefore, such a return cannot be made. But, if any member of your Board wishes to know "why any one or more of the indictments are not "tried, if he will call at this office it will give me great pleasure to satisfy him fully." In respect to old indictments, he does not propose "to dig " out work from the mounds of the past under any "circumstances," unless the parties accused demand a trial. Mr. Waterbury is manifestly unwilling to let any light into his "prison-house" that he can possibly keep out.

The Speech of ABRAHAM LINCOLN at the Cooper Institute last evening was one of the happiest and most convincing political arguments ever made in this City, and was addressed to a crowded and most appreciating audience. Since the days of Clay and Webster, no man has spoken to a larger assemblage of the intellect and mental culture of our City. Mr. Lincoln is one of Nature's orators, using his rare powers solely and effectively to elucidate and to convince, though their inevitable effect is to delight and electrify as well. We present herewith a very full and accurate report of this Speech; yet the tones, the gestures, the kindling eye and the mirth provoking look, defy the reporter's skill. The vast assemblage frequently rang with cheers and shouts of applause, which were prolonged and intensified at the close. No man ever before made such an impression on his first appeal to a New-York audience.

Mr. Lincoln speaks for the Republican cause tonight at Providence, R. I., and it is hoped that he will find time to speak once or more in Connecticut before he sets his face homeward.

We shall soon issue his Speech of last night in pamphlet form for cheap circulation.

OVERLAND TO THE PACIFIC. This country urgently needs the most direct and speedy intercommunication between its Atlantic and Gulf States, and those touching the Pacificneeds, to this end-

1. A Daily Overland Mail from the Missouri by the Rocky Mountain Gold Region through Utah to the rich Mineral region of Carson Valley and over the Sierra Nevada to Placerville and San Fran-

2. A Magnetic Telegraph along or very near this great central Mail-route. In fact, such a Telegraph can only be kept in working order by running t directly along the Mail-route; so as to keep it constantly under observation, protect it from savage depredations, and render it at all times ac-

3. A Railroad from some point on the Mississippi

or Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. Of all these enterprises, we are the earnest, uncompromising advocate. They cannot be undertaken too soon, nor prosecuted with too much

I. It is one thing to urge the construction of a public work, and another to acquiesce in the consummation of a job. And if the Senate Post-Office Committee shall report—as it is said they will—a bill to pay certain specified parties out of the Treasury \$50,000 per annum for ten years, under the guise of compensation for giving the Government a priority in the conveyance of messages over a line of Overland Magnetic Telegraph to be by them constructed, then we trust their bill will be defeated, or at any rate so modified as to open the service required to whoever will perform it on the most favorable terms.

Mind that we do not object to the undertaking, for that we favor: nor to the Government's aiding it, for that is just and politic. The Government preëminently needs that Telegraph: let it help pay the cost of its construction. Nor do we hold that \$50,000 per annum is too much; for we have no knowledge on that point. But let the Government advertise for proposals for connecting Missouri through certain essential intermediate points with California, and award its aid and custom to the lowest responsible bidder; and whether the cost be \$50,000, \$10,000, or \$100,000 per annum, we say, Let the most favorable bid be accepted, and let its conditions be fulfilled. But to give an outright sum to certain parties, without even inquiring whether others are not ready to perform the requisite service at a cheaper rate, is the old Steamship Mail jobbery over again. We protest against it.

II. Then, as to Mail Service. The House Post Office Committee will, it is said, report a bill providing for a Daily Mail in twenty days from any point on the Mississippi or Missouri that the lowest bidders may prefer to San Francisco. So far, well. But it is added that Newspapers, and all matter not subject to Letter Postage, is to be carried over the same route by the same contractors once a week and in thirty days. We protest against this unjust and mischievous discrimination. We do not beieve it will save a sum worth naming to the Goverment, while it must prove utterly ruinous to the Press. We who print newspapers that our Pacific brethren choose to take must of course submit to be anticipated some three weeks by the tidings conveyed by Telegraph to our subscribers. That is our fortune, and we must take it as we find it. But to have the Mail so divided and arranged that our own news, which we have paid thousands to collect, and our own articles, which a million people desire to read, deal better.

shall be clipped from our columns and inclosed in letters by alert correspondents, and transmitted to our California cotemporaries and printed by them a fortnight or so before our papers can reach our subscribers on the Pacific, is not the fair thing. Smash the Franking Privilege; make everything that nestles in a mail-bag pay its regular postage; but let everything go through in equal time, and don't send part of your Mail ahead to kill the residue that you keep behind. We have had a surfeit of this policy in the circumambient Overland Mail which now gyrates through New Mexico and Arizona. If we are to have a new deal, give us a fair one. We insist that the Newspaper Mails can be more cheaply carried every day than weekly, because the heavy accumulation in the latter case will overload wagons as well as teams, and often prove destructive to wagonsprings. We admit that the privilege of loitering ten days behind with the Newspaper Mails would he worth something to the foreordained contractors; but we doubt their willingness to perform the service \$100,000 cheaper on that account. If they would make that difference, let us see if there be not others who will carry the entire mail daily at cheaper rates than the preëmptioners' offer. Competition is a wholesome regulator.

III. As to a Pacific Railroad, we are as heartily for it as we know how to be. But we want one road first, even if we are ultimately to have two or three; and we want that constructed wherever and by whomsoever it may be done most cheaply. The President's last Annual Message is mainly right with regard to this great enterprise, while Mr. Wigfall's Senate bill is fatally wrong in proposing o undertake two separate lines at once, and to pay to each an arbitrary bonus per mile from the Federal Treasury. Let Congress advertise for proposals to construct one Road-unfettered as to route, so that it runs wholly through our own territory: and let the contract be awarded to the lowest bidder who puts up satisfactory securities. It will be far easier to construct one good Road within the next ten years than two within twenty; for the one will be morally certain of a good paying business from the moment of its completion: while two rival roads would need a Pro Rata act to keep them from cutting each other's throats. Give us one good Overland Railroad first, and in the shortest possible time; then we can tell what should be done for another. Perhaps the first will pay so well that another will speedily build itself; possibly it may do so badly that we shall not choose to undertake another. Pacific Railroads are not trifles, and if they are to receive their aliment from the Treasury, we insist on making them one at a time.

## THE MEXICAN TREATY.

A correspondent who urges the ratification of the new Treaty negotiated by Mr. McLane with the Juarez Government in Mexico, takes a large space in our columns this morning. We must reply to him briefly.

I. He says we have not published the Treaty. We answer that it has not yet been lawfully promulged, and we do not know that it has been published at all. Its beneficiaries and active advocates have put forth, through their chief organ, what they say is the text of the Treaty; but it is no wise authenticated. How can we be sure that they have not garbled it to suit their personal ends? We choose to stand on the leading features of the instrument, as generally understood.

II. Our objection to the Treaty is fundamental. It involves our country in an "entangling alliance" -just such a one as Washington warned us against. It imposes on us, to a considerable extent, the onerous task of protecting Mexico against foreign intrigue and domestic dissensions, and of guaranteeing the good behavior of her warring factions. If Henry Clay were President, and it were possible for him to sanction such a Treaty, we should still oppose it.

III. No man denies that this Treaty is made with a Government which rules over but a fraction of the Mexican people, and has not for a long time dared to show its face within sight of their capital. This Government is no stronger to-day than it was our Government ignored its exirecognized the antagonist rule as the Government de facto of Mexico. We do not choose to decide which of these warring factions is the stronger or more legitimate, but we regard neither of them as at this time authorized or able to bind Mexico. Money paid to either of them by virtue of such a Treaty will be simply thrown away.

IV. We don't want any Isthmus routes or "free transits" through Mexico. They can only be of use to us by disparaging our own Overland Routes. Give us a Telegraph, a Daily Mail and (ultimately) a Railroad to the Pacific through the heart of our own country, and we shall have no occasion for transit routes through Mexico. And the manifest object-at least, the necessary effect-of our dabbling in transit routes south of our own boundary is to delay the improvement of our means of communication straight across our own territories.

V. Our correspondent shows that several of the stipulations of this Treaty, with regard to the protection of our citizens in Mexico, repelling of savage incursions, &c., are wholly supererogatory. Our right to defend our own citizens and settlements is already perfect. They were probably inserted only to win favor for the Treaty. And, so far as they authorize us to send armed forces into Mexico to protect our citizens and their property, we object to them. If our people choose to be protected in their business enterprises, let them stay at home. We would not encourage them to ransack the world in quest of chances to invest their money and labor. We have room for all at home.

VI. Some of the alleged commercial stipulations of this Treaty are advantageous to us; but Satan's offer to Christ of "all the kingdoms of the world" was quite as tempting, and no less authentic. VII. The money stipulated to be paid by this

Treaty furnishes the propelling force by which it is be driven through. The pretended claims on Mexico are either unfounded or grossly exaggerated; the Three Millions distributed under the former Treaty were entirely too much, and we believe Half Million would amply pay every dollar that Mexico honestly owes us to-day. This \$2,000,000 to claimants is exceedingly malodorous.

VIII. We are utterlyopposed to any intermeddling by our Government in the intestine feuds of other countries. Let Juarez and Miramon fight out their quarrel; if Juarez is the stronger, we can afford to wait for the full establishment of his sway; while, should Miramon prove such, our \$2,000,000 to Juarez will of course be thrown away. If the Church or Miramon party now hates us, it has good reason to do so; but let us treat all parties impartially and justly, and that hatred will pass away.

-In short-for this is the whole matter in a nutshell-let us mind our own business, and let Mexico alone. She will do better thus than if we intermeddle in her domestic broils-while we shall do a great BICHMOND COUNTY.

Upon the facts of the case, so far as they and known to the public, it is difficult to conceive of any good reason for such legislation in regard to Richmond County as is proposed by the bill reported at Albany on Saturday, and published in the letter of our correspondent yesterday morning. What private griefs there may be to be gratified thereby, of course we know not; but that some such exist is a natural suspicion, for it is not easy on any other supposition to account for the proposal of such measures as here indicated. How "little bills" get reported we all know, and the most rational conjecture in regard to this act is, that it is some body's " little bill."

One of two things may be taken for granted, without the fear of any contradiction, successful or unsuccessful, namely: that for the destruction of the Quarantine Hospitals Richmond County either is or is not guilty. A second position also, we presume, may be assumed as incontrovertible, and perfectly just to all parties-that if she is not guilty, she ought not to be punished. The converse of this proposition-that the County, if it committed that act, should suffer the penalty-covers every question that can by any possibility be brought to bear upon the subject. Whether the County is guilty or not, is a question

we do not propose to examine. But as she is arraigned as a criminal, for which she is to suffer, if this bill become a law, in a sum not less than three hundred thousand dollars, that question should certainly be submitted to a judicial examination rather than be prejudged by legislative enactment. There is already law enough to convict and to punish her; and under that law there are, at this moment, pending against her no less than eight suits, four brought by the Commissioners of Emigration, on behalf of the State, and four others by Dr. Thompson and his associates, who claim damages for the destruction of their private property at the time of the burning of the hospitals. And these suits, it should be remembered, are not brought in Richmond County, but in the Counties of New-York and Kings: and nobody has ventured to advance a plea, so preposterous upon the face of it, that in those counties the cases will not be fairly tried, or that it is possible any malign influence can be brought to bear upon them there. If there were no other objection to this bill, it is enough that it takes eight cases now before the Supreme Court of the First and Second Districts to be adjudicated upon by the Legislature at Albany, and that Legislature representing the principal plaintiff-the State. We make here two points, the importance of which, we think, we do not overrate: First, that there is here an utterly unwarrantable interference with the Judiciary; and second, that the State, through the Legislature, ventures to usurp the place of judge that it may adjudicate in its own favor, and find the defendant guilty without a trial. It is worth while for gentlemen at Albany to consider whither legislation of this sort may lead us. Such a precedent in the hands of a corrupt and unscrupulous Legislature is capable of infinite mischief.

If the ends of public justice ever can require leg islation of this sort, they certainly do not in this in stance. As it is quite absurd to suppose that the whole 20,000 people of Staten Island participated in or were even cognizant of the acts of a few incendiaries, so is italtogether a gratuitous supposition that they intend to escape, or that it is possible for them to escape, if they were so disposed, their legal responsibility for the acts of a mob. Indeed, if we may believe the Staten Island paper of last week, they do not even ask to be convicted of that responsibility, but are quite willing now to settle all just and fair claims against them without the formality of a trial. Surely, no extraordinary legislation is needed for a case of this sort. It may be safely left to the ordinary course of judicial procedure, for there is nothing in the circumstances surrounding it that entitles any of the plaintiffs to any privileges which are not accorded by the laws to other citizens

MR. BRECKINBIDGE'S APOLOGY. In justice to the Vice-President we publish elsewhere his card, taken from The Constitution of Saturday morning, in which he denies that he was privy to the assault on Mr. Hickman, on which we have heretofore commented.

We are rejoiced, for the credit of the country, that the Vice-President is able thus to exonerate himself from the suspicious indications attached to the fact that he was present when Edmundson's assault was made. We are glad also to be able to chronicle the fact that Mr. Breckinridge is not in the habit of wearing arms about his person. But we have done Mr. Breckinridge no injustice, either intentional or unintentional. His is simply the old case of Tray being found in bad company. The chief point of our comments was, that these assaults, actual and meditated, upon Northern mem bers of Congress, are contingent assassinations, and that whoever engages in them is an assassin in spirit and purpose. If Mr. Breckinridge was not cognizant of Mr. Edmundson's intention, or was present only by accident, an unarmed spectator, of course he is not amenable to our criticism It is impossible that even a tolerably intelligent ob server of the occurrence should be able to know the actual facts upon which our comments turned, without this highly proper confession of Mr. Breckinridge. While it exempts him from censure, it in no way blunts the force of our general charge, or takes the case of Mr. Hickman out of the category where we placed it, as illustrative of assassin purposes This was the charge we made, and this is the charge to which we adhere, and to which we shall adhere, until Mr. Keitt can clear his skirts in the manner in which Mr. Breckinridge has done. Let us hear from him that he knew nothing about the intended assault, and that he never goes armed in the streets of Washington. As to his always happening to be present, accidentally of course, whenever deeds of violence are contemplated or perpetrated, it is unnecessary for him to speak. Everybody knows about that. The thing to which we desire to call public atten-

tion, and which we denounce and execrate, is assassination-bullying, cowardly, infamous assassina tion. The men whom we stigmatize and hold up o public odium are the assassins, be they who they may. We say, as we have always said, that the confederate assault on Mr. Sumner in the Senate was one of the most abominable and loathsome acts ever recorded in the annals of savage bullyism. The fighting subterranean rowdies of the Sixth Ward would cry shame on such a transaction within heir own purileus. In that case, we saw one armed man assail and strike down an usarmed peron, while another armed man stood by as a confederate, ready to aim the fatal bullet or plunge the deadly poniard in case the victim should be able to offer resistance. Can anything be more atrocious, mere savage and foul, than this? The Hickman assault belongs to the same class of attacks, so far as we can judge from appearances. It was pre- tract entered into by the Heads of Departments

meditated, costingent assessination on its face. A confederated attack on a single man means this where the assailing parties are armed. It can mean nothing less.

It is against such disbolical attacks of the armed upon the unarmed, of two or more upon one, that we make our protests. We denounce them as hateful and infamous. They are the outward bleedy manifestation of a cowardice and a cruelty that diserace our civilization. No mon can guard himself against the assassin. Any man can be stabled or shot in the back. Any man may be wayinid, or set upon by these who aim to kill him, and they may accomplish their bloody purpose before he can have time to resist, be he ever so brave and determined. But the actors in such transactions are the vermin and reptiles of society, who should be disgraced and ground under its heel. Society owes it to itself to brand them with an indelible stigma, to banish and disown them.

Let it be understood that in these remarks we have not touched upon the question of equal personal combat. Whatever our judgment may be upon any bull-dog performances of that sort, wa are not now referring to them in any way. When a man assails his equal upon equal terms-the naarmed against the unarmed, or the armed against the armed, each without confederates, and each with an equal chance—though we may deplore and condemn, it is not a case for which these observations are intended. That is a branch of the subject that we leave for a suitable occasion. It is not likely to arrive among the fighting bullies of Congress. We are now asking for a public verdict against foul play, against stabs in the back, against confederate assaults of armed ruffians upon unarmed Representatives of the people, against assassination, and against assassins.

# THE HOUSE PRINTING.

The House has at last disposed of the question of Public Printer, by electing Thomas H. Ford of Ohio. All Republicans who regard the principles of the party as of more value than the spoils of place, are heartily glad that this affair is disposed of. In the general estimation, it partook now, as it has usually done heretofore, far too much of the character of a job. Names high in public estimation as Republican leaders have been, wrongfully we trust, mixed up with Democratic names in this affair, in a manner not at all agreeable to those who believe that the present Administration is rotten to the core, because of its jobbery in contracts, and who are determined to go to the people upon that precise issue in the coming Presidential contest. We hope the Republicans will make it a cardinal

point in their policy to thoroughly reform the printing business in both Houses, and in all the departments of the Government, as also everything relating thereto in the shape of furnishing paper. blauks, twine, and stationery, and executing book and document-binding, engraving, maps, and drawings, and, in a word-for we need not go into detail -all the branches of these and cognate expenditures. Formerly, they stood on the worst possible footing. Of late, some improvements tending to economy have been initiated. But this entire field of expenditure needs to be accurately and honestly surveyed. and thoroughly broken up with the sub-soil plow of retrenchment, and then cleared of all roots and rubbish, weeds and vermin, making it a spot where honesty will not be afraid to invest capital, nor decency be ashamed to perform labor, on fair terms and for the public good. Republicanism will be entitled to the gratitude of the country if it will, by judicious legislation, rid the National Capital of a complicated system of jobbery that tempts thither, at the opening of every session of Congress, from all parts of the Union, a crowd of practical printers and fancy printers, editors and engravers, papermakers and book-binders, politicians and speculators, eager for spoils, and ready to enter into such combinations with friends and foes as may be necessary to obtain them. Let this system be thoroughly overhauled, radically reformed, and placed on a practical and honest business basis. At all events, let the Committees of the House do their

### PRESIDENTIAL. The German journal, the Abenizeitung, indulges

in a liberal amount of abuse of THE TRIBUNE, principally, it seems, because we are willing that voters who in 1856 cast their suffrages for Buchanan or Fillmore should in 1860 cast them for the Republican Presidential candidate, if they should be so disposed. This the Abendzeitung appears to regard as "a miserable compromise policy," which is "insulting to those who wish onothing else than that the Republican party should "remain a Republican party." The same mildspoken journal also inform us that when "THE TRIBUNE again calculates the chances of its can-" didate Bates, it will do well to leave the Radical Democratic Republicans, including the Dutchmen, "out of the account." In other words, if the Chicago Convention should select as our standardbearer any man except the candidate of the Abendzeitung, that journal, like The Courier and Enquirer, intends to bolt. This is an alarming menace, and we deeply regret the danger, though we suppose that it will hardly frighten the Convention out of its convictions of duty. But the Abendzeitung might, perhaps, be equally admirable if it would limit its folly and speak for itself alone. The Radical Democrats of old, now honored and influential members of the Republican party, do not need its officious services. Their number includes the most active and effcient friends of the nomination of Mr. Eates. Not only the Messrs. Blair, father and son, but many of the leading representatives of the former Radical Democracy of this State, hold the opinion that the principles of Republicanism will be well established in the government of the country, by the nomination and election of the candidate brought forward by the Emancipationists of Missouri. But, like wise and patriotic politicians, they do not noisily set un their individual preference against the judgment of the National Convention. It is the triumph of their ideas which they desire, and not the election of this or that favorite individual. For our part, we cordially agree with their aim, and we emulate their pirit. We intend to support the candidate of the Convention, with all our power. Whether it be Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase, Mr. Bates, Mr. Fremont, Mr. Fessanden, Mr. Lincoln or any other man, we shall do our best to secure his election, not from any personal love for the man, but because the triumps of the Cause is identified with his success. These who choose to pursue a different course will do so; and those who think that, while they are about it their merits will be exhanced by liberal vitapers

There was a great commotion last evening, in the Common Council, over the new street-cleaning con

tion of THE TRIBUNE, need not fear from us any re-

sistance to the satisfaction of their appetite.